

...cotton and ... These planters, ... have planted 32,222 acres in cotton. It is to be regretted that the statistics collected by the Association are so meagre as to give the public very little idea of the extent or condition of the present crop. What the public want is facts from which they can draw their own conclusions. The plan of the association was excellent, but the people failed to take sufficient interest in it to furnish the required information. The whole amount of reports from the six counties mentioned, does not include an area equal to one half of this county, and perhaps not over one-third of the cotton of the State. The entire cotton crop of the South in 1860 is put down at 5,196,000 bales of 400 pounds, or about 4,156,000 bales of 500 pounds. One-ninth of this was said to be made with white labor, leaving about four and a half millions by slave labor. Of this Mississippi produced 1,200,000 bales, or nearly one-fourth the entire crop. If there should be as great a reduction as with the planters reporting, in all parts of the State in the amount cultivated in cotton compared with 1860, there would be less than one-half the land planted in 1866, and if the production should be cut off one-third it would leave the present crop of the State 400,000 bales, or one-third that of 1860. If the same reduction should exist in all the Southern States it would place the crop of 1866 at 1700,000 bales. We do not think it probable the present crop will exceed these figures and if it does not, the price will be sure to advance as soon as its amount can be ascertained.

Hon. E. BARKSDALE.—We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from this talented, high-toned and courteous gentleman, who, since the dissolution of the Confederate Congress, has been assiduously engaged in the cultivation of the soil of his beloved State. His plantations are in Rankin county, where he has about four hundred acres in cotton, and all very promising. His laboring force consists almost exclusively of his former slaves, whose freedom he recognizes to the full extent established by the fortunes of war, and "the statutes in such cases made and provided." They are all working as faithfully as formerly; but if there is any extra diligence and industry displayed it is on the part of those whose compensation is to be a certain portion of the crop. Mr. Barksdale intends adopting this system exclusively in his planting operations next year.

Mr. Barksdale has been much in public life, and has never written a line or uttered a word on national affairs that was not inspired by a desire to maintain the honor and promote the prosperity of his own people. We apprehend that the pure country air that "braces the listless nerves," the whitening fields, the sweetly singing birds, the freshly springing flowers, the meadows, streamlets, groves, and all the other fascinations of rural life which he now enjoys, have made him a consort to the sentiment that "God made the country and man made the town."

"THE LAND WE LOVE."—We are in receipt of the August number of this popular and meritorious Southern Monthly. We are pleased to note that Gen. Hill has made arrangements for its future publication at Charlotte. Terms: three dollars a year in advance. The agents of this magazine in Mississippi are Major A. M. Hawken, Jackson; Col. A. P. Hill, Canton; H. C. Clarke, Vicksburg; Rev. F. E. Harris, West Point. Either of these gentlemen will receive and receipt for subscriptions, or remittances may be made to James P. Irwin, Esq., Charlotte, N. C.

The St. Louis Republican commends to its readers the splendid taste exhibited by Gen. Sherman in a speech he made at Cleveland recently. He said: "I see the Atlantic cable has been successfully laid—that's a good thing. I see that Congress has adjourned—that's a good thing."

Northern papers mention a rebellion among the white children attached to Sunday School, at Williamsburg, New York. They were assigned a position in a procession behind a negro school. They rebelled against it, refused to go, and neither threats or persuasion induced them to join in the procession. Young America in that latitude is slightly "copperish." A Congressional committee should be appointed to investigate that rebellion.

Crops in North Mississippi. The Ripley Advertiser states that the crops of that section of the State have been greatly injured by the drouth. The accounts are so unfavorable that a third of an average crop is as much as can be expected.

We learn from an intelligent planter who resides in Oetibbeha county, that in a great portion of the prairie country in Lowades, Monroes, Oetibbeha and Chickasaw the corn crop generally is a failure, and that many of the cotton plantations will not pay the expenses of cultivation. He also states that in Winston, Choctaw, and other counties in that part of the State scarcely corn enough will be made to supply the people till the first of January. He attributes the failure to the heavy rains in the spring succeeded by a severe drouth—no rain having fallen in many places from June until August. The crops have suffered in the same way in many of the Eastern counties, though not so much as the counties mentioned. The failure of the corn crop will cause much suffering and distress among the people, and there is reason to apprehend that

...pleased to see ... We called at the ... to find Col. Yerger gone to Philadelphia to look after the Union Convention, to determine from actual observation whether it will do to endorse. Mr. Hines was at his post, and "completing" those numerous items from Mississippi and everywhere else, which is a feature of that journal. From the printing offices we went to the Penitentiary, or to the ruins of it as left by the Yankees. We didn't go to see the Penitentiary, but our old friend, the Superintendent, Major Geo. L. Donald, of Clarke county. We found him, as we expected to, attending to his business. He is bringing order out of chaos, and under his superintendency the State prison, we suspect, will soon be but little burdensome to the State. He has already reduced some of the expenses, and is preparing to cut off more. Gov. Humphreys, as a general in the Confederate army, had opportunities to form a correct estimate of Major Donald's worth, and when he wanted a good man to attend to a public business he sent for him, well knowing that whatever he undertook to do, he would do right to the best of his ability, which is equal to almost any duty a man of his years might be called to. We like to have the opportunity of speaking well of this gentleman. He is an East Mississippian, and we have known him from his boyhood. He was, in his school boy days, a member of the writer's family, and has always been kindly remembered by us.

The friends of Maj. J. A. Horn, in this county, where he resided many years, and elsewhere in the East, will be pleased to know that we meet him apparently in good health. He is in the Auditor's office. We paid a visit on Sunday morning to the military headquarters. Yes, it is true, we went on purpose to make a friendly call on a Yankee, and that's the honest truth. Major Norton, commanding the post now at Jackson, was here some time, and while here, we came to know him and to like him. If any of our Jackson friends should be thrown in contact with him, we beg to assure them that they will find him a gentleman born and by education and association. If all military men in the South had the same good feeling for their fellows, and the same disposition now to make the military subordinate to the civil law, the restoration of good feeling would be vastly promoted.

COMPENSATION TO LOYAL OWNERS FOR ENLISTED SLAVES.—The following is a copy of the important section relating to the payment of loyal owners of slaves taken as soldiers. There was a severe contest in both Houses over this section, on the part of members from the border States: "That so much of any money in the Treasury known as the Commutation Fund as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the payment to loyal persons claiming service or labor for colored volunteers or drafted men, the amounts heretofore or hereafter to be awarded them under the provisions of section twenty-four of the act entitled 'An act to amend an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes, approved February 24, 1864, for each person so claiming to be held to service or labor, who has enlisted or been drafted into the military service of the United States. But such payments shall in no case be made to any person except upon satisfactory proof that the claimant has firmly and faithfully maintained his or her adherence and allegiance to the Government of the United States, by defending its cause against the Government and forces of the so-called Confederate States of America, in all suitable and practicable ways, and according to his or her ability and opportunity. Provided that no money shall be paid under the foregoing provision until the final report of the commissioners under the act aforesaid shall have been made on all the claims embraced in the twenty-fourth section of said act."

A HAPPY WOMAN.—Is she not the very sparkle and sunshine of life? A woman who is happy because she can't help it, whose smiles even the coldest sprinkle of misfortune cannot dampen? Men make a terrible mistake when they marry for beauty, for talent or style. The sweetest wives are those who possess the magic of being contented under any circumstances. Rich or poor, high or low, it makes no difference, the bright little fountain of joy bubbles up just as musically and purely in their hearts. Do they live in a log cabin, the fire that leaps upon its humble hearth becomes brighter than the splendid gilded chandeliers in Aladdin's palace. When is the stream of life so dark and unpropitious that the sunshine of a happy face falling on the turbid tide would not awaken an answering gleam? Why, these joyous tempered people don't know half the good they do.

The spring month of April and May, are the months when the ravages of disease on the system are the most common. We consider it prudent to take measures to prevent them. We consider it prudent to take measures to prevent them.

...We are indebted to Mr. Robert George for the following list of Mississippians buried at Enterprise, as copied from the head-boards which mark their last resting place. It is in this way, in the absence of hospital records, muster-rolls, etc., that the names of the heroic dead of the "lost cause," may be preserved; and we would be glad to receive and publish the names of those of our own State, wherever buried. Will not some considerate reader, wherever hospitals were established, visit the grave yard, and copy the names of Mississippians from the decaying head-boards: Barnes Moreland, 1st Light Artillery. Callaghan, " " " " Edward Fields, " " " " Billington White, " " " " Johnson, " " " " John Martin, " " " " G. J. Day, 3d Regt. Inf. H. H. Vane, 6th Bat. " " S. O. Turner, 7th " " " A. G. Blackwell, 8th Regt. " " J. R. Brooks, 14th " " " W. Mitchell, 20th " " " John D. Cliburn, 22d " " " J. C. Gardner, 27th " " " J. T. Brown, 31st " " " John W. Smith, 32d " " " John D. Wilson, " " " " W. H. Lyle, 30th " " " J. Holloway, 37th " " " J. A. Satterfield, " " " " L. M. Cardinehead, " " " " Delamar Dean, " " " " G. B. Norwood, 39th " " " R. H. Fortson, 41st " " " W. A. Randolph, 2d " Cav. James Beaver, 43d " Inf. R. H. Holt, 46th " " " James Sheppard, 49th Regt. " " D. A. Weeks, 29th " " " W. H. Bolt, " " " " Francis Russell, " " " " J. B. Cotton, " " " " J. M. Bostick, Blythe's Bat. " " " H. Saunders, " " " " Larkin Lusk, " " " " J. A. Gaston, " " " " H. Sawyer, " " " " Josiah Anderson, Wirt Adam's Cav. " " " J. Willingham, " " " " D. A. Moore, " " " " Michael Hinds, Ward's Bat. Artillery. " " " W. M. Kendall, " " " " C. W. Lowry, " " " "

COOPER'S WELLS.—We are informed by the proprietors of the Cooper's Well Daily Express, that coaches leave Bolton's Depot on the Southern Road daily upon the arrival of trains, passing through Raymond to the Wells. Passengers along the line of the New Orleans Road, who may wish to visit the Wells, should get off at Byron's Station.

Our friend and fellow-townsmen, James E. Stewart, Esq., has received from Washington official notification of his appointment to the position of United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, and is expected to enter upon the duties of his office in all respects.

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St. Louis, August 13.—Fifty-nine cases of cholera are reported by the Board of Health for twenty-four hours, twenty-six fatal.

The steamer Continental passed Cairo last night with a detachment of 16th Colored Infantry, and since leaving Cairo lost fifty-nine cases with cholera.

CINCINNATI, August 14.—Eighty-six deaths from cholera the last twenty-four hours.

New York, August 14.—Only two cases cholera to-day in New York and five in Brooklyn.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 12 M.—The Convention was called to order at noon. The wigwam was crowded with delegates and spectators. A large number of ladies were present. Gen. Dix was in the chair.

Mr. Blair, from the committee on organization, announced Senator Doolittle for President, which was received with great applause.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.—A national convention of the soldiers of the North and South is arranged to take place in September in Cincinnati. Leading officers of the Union and Confederate armies are active in this work. It will be a movement co-operative with that of the Union convention.

New York, Aug. 15.—The Bavaria has just arrived from Southampton. Five deaths from cholera occurred on the passage. She is detained at quarantine, having four cases on board.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—The convention assembled to-day under the most auspicious circumstances.

The decorations of the wigwam had been improved, and the gigantic audience filled the building from floor to ceiling.

Persevering individuals clambered to the roof and obtained their view through the openings in the cornice work.

The tout ensemble was truly impressive.

When the committee on organization reported the name of J. R. Doolittle for permanent President, the enthusiasm of the meeting burst out in one continuous cheer.

The great Wisconsin Senator addressed his fellow citizens of the United States in a brief and impressive speech. His reference to the incident of the previous day, when the Massachusetts and South Carolina delegations entered the hall arm in arm, elicited a perfect storm of applause. Every person on the floor rose to his feet, hats, handkerchiefs and papers were waved in the air, and the enthusiasm of the audience evinced their hearty fraternization, and their endorsement of the President's policy.

When Mr. Doolittle supposed the whole population of the United States to be present at the deliberations, and expressing their concurrence in the movement, every heart beat joyously at the thought, and every mind seemed to realize that the work was done.

After the vice president and secretaries, (prominent among whom were Cutbert Bullitt and Alex. Walker,) of every State had taken their positions on the stand, General Steadman presented a report on credentials.

President Doolittle announced the general as the Senator from Ohio, according to the custom in the United States Senate. The mistake created considerable merriment, and was received in almost as good part as if it had been Steadman's correct title.

In three cases of contested election, the rejected delegates were admitted to honorary seats. In other instances double delegations will be admitted, and this, the only stumbling block in the way of success, has been entirely removed to the satisfaction of every party concerned.

The reading of Vallandigham's letter of withdrawal was greeted with unbounded applause. The author was far greater in his modest absence than great abilities could have made his presence.

The reading of President Johnson's telegram was received with storms of heartfelt applause.

A motion by Colonel Babcock that an address to the people of the United States from Southern delegates of New England birth be spread on the minutes of the convention, was adopted without dissent.

John Ray and Joshua Baker, of Louisiana, have been appointed members of the committee on resolutions. This committee reports to-morrow, and the general feeling is in favor of an adjournment immediately afterwards.

The Louisiana delegation has been increased by the presence of W. R. Whitaker and Alex. Beal.

The following dispatch was received from the President:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1865.

Hon. O. H. Browning and Hon. A. W. Randall, Convention, Philadelphia:

I thank you for your cheering and encouraging dispatch. The finger of Providence is unerring and will guide you safely through. The people must be trusted, and the country will be restored. My faith is unshaken as to the ultimate success.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

BERLIN, August 13.—A treaty of alliance between Prussia and the German Governments with which she is on terms of friendship has been signed by several, and will be by others in a few days.

PRINCE, August 12.—The Constitutional says while France has the right to compensation from Prussia, her true interests is not in insignificant territorial aggrandizement, but to aid

...who have disposed of public property belonging to the Southern States.

LONDON, August 13.—The iron master of Tinsland, His liabilities amount to sterling.

The cholera is rapidly decreasing.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—The convention has adjourned.

It has been a great and glorious success.

[To the Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—At a meeting of the National Union Executive Committee, resolutions were adopted earnestly recommending to the friends of peace, Union, liberty and law, in each county of the State and Territories, to hold mass meetings, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Convention, and provide means to place its proceedings in the hands of every citizen of the Republic.

The Convention address has been adopted. It invokes the people of the United States to remember that the war has ended, and that the nation is again at peace, and to accept with all their legitimate consequences the political results of the war: that it has established beyond all further controversy, and by the highest of all human action, the absolute supremacy of the National Government as defined by the Constitution; that the permanent integrity and indissolubility of the Federal Union are necessary consequences; that it has put an end, finally and forever, to the existence of slavery upon the soil within the jurisdiction of the United States; that the Government of the United States has maintained by force of arms supreme authority over all territories and over all States and people within its jurisdiction, which the Constitution confers upon it; that it has acquired thereby no new power or enlarged jurisdiction, no right of either territorial possession or of civil authority which it did not possess before the rebellion; that the Constitution to-day is precisely as it was before the war, the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding, and to-day, precisely as before the war, all powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the several States or the people thereof.

During the war every Executive message and proclamation explicitly declared that the sole purpose of the war was to maintain the authority of the Constitution and preserve the integrity of the Union and Congress ratified this solemn declaration, Congress has since proclaimed that the Government has the right of conquerors to subject the territory conquered and its inhabitants to such penalties as the legislative department may impose. Under this claim that clause of the Constitution declaring that no State, without its consent, shall be denied equal suffrage in the Senate, has been annulled, and ten States are deprived of representation, although the Federal Courts are reopened and taxes imposed.

This claim, so enforced, involves as fatal an overthrow of the authority of the Constitution as that sought to be effected by the States in rebellion—the right asserted that Congress, in formal possession of authority, may exclude any of the States from representation until they comply with such conditions as they dictate. After controverting this Radical doctrine, the address says: "We do not hesitate to affirm that there is no section of the country where the Constitution and laws of the United States find more prompt and entire obedience than in these States and among those people who were lately in arms against them, or where there is less purpose or danger of any future attempt to overthrow their authority. In closing, the address alludes to the approaching Congressional elections, and says:

"We call upon you in every Congressional district of every State to secure the election of members who, whatever other difference may characterize their political action, will unite in the recognition of the right of every State of the Union to representation, and who will admit to seats in either branch of Congress, every loyal representative from every State in allegiance to the Government, who may be found by each House in the exercise of the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, to have been duly elected and qualified for seats therein."

"When this shall have been done, the Government will have been restored to its integrity, the Constitution will have been re-established in its full supremacy, and the American Union will have again become what it was designed to be by those who framed it—a sovereign nation, composed of separate States, each like itself, moving in a distinct and independent sphere."

New York, August 16.—Six deaths out of eleven cases of cholera to-day.

Seven deaths in Brooklyn.

Seventy-eight deaths from cholera in Cincinnati, six in Philadelphia, and fifty-two in St. Louis.

Cholera has appeared at Richmond.

BY THE CABLE.

LONDON, August 16.—Cotton has advanced to-day 1d. per pound. Midling 14d.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount from 10 to 8 per cent.

The cotton market is buoyant.

COOPER'S WELLS.—If you wish to go to this pleasant and healthy retreat, McLean & Co's Express will meet you either at Byron or Clinton, on the arrival of the trains at those places.

Thousands is the West place their confidence in the Red Jacket Bitters, because they are aware that it cures health to flourish who dwell in unhealthy districts, and that those thus situated who do not use it fall sick from the effects of bad water and bad air.

I will at once notify the Boards of Health of your cities of the State and Territories, to authorize them to send out thousands of dollars to purchase the Bitters, and distribute them to the most destitute people."

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cessarily rendered unsatisfactory and unsatisfactory."

I feel assured that I have received by the expressions of profound heartfelt prayers for the ladies of Baltimore. A moment and receipts will be forwarded to you for your information.

With sentiments of sincere affection and gratitude to the ladies of Maryland, for their many acts of kindness and devoted sympathy for Mississippi, I am, truly, your friend and

Obedient servant, BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS, Governor of Mississippi.

To Mrs. J. H. B. Latrobe, Mrs. Peyton Harrison, and Miss Dora Hoffman, committee.

A HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.—The following is from the Sumpter, Ga. Republican:

On Monday last a negro man by the name of Charles Fagan committed one of the most diabolical crimes known in our land on the person of a young and beautiful lady, in the eastern part of this county. We refrain from giving her name. She was on a visit to a neighbor's when the negro saw her enter the house, and waited for her to leave. On her way home he overtook her and laid violent hands on her, and it was not until she was so prostrated in trying to prevent his objects that he succeeded in his heinous design. After accomplishing his purposes he threatened to cut her throat, but by her entreaties and promising to say nothing about the matter, he desisted. He then made his escape, but was pursued and overtaken near Sumpter City. He was then brought before the young lady who identified him as being the person, and he immediately acknowledged. The brother of the lady then shot him killing him almost instantly. This is the right way to serve all such scamps.

A MAN TURNED TO STONE.—The Mobile Advertiser of the 12th says: In exhuming the bodies interred in the Potter's field of the new graveyard a short time ago, one of the coffins broke, and revealed to the astonished gaze of the grave diggers the remains of a Federal soldier perfectly petrified, and looking as natural as life. What was further remarkable, he had not been buried upwards of nine months. A new coffin was procured, and this remarkable image of nature's workmanship recommitted to its mother earth in the soldier's burying-ground. Several prominent gentlemen of our city visited the spot at the time, and can testify that the body had turned to solid stone, with all the features as natural life. The ground where he was buried is low, and damp most of the year.

LORD BROUGHTON.—This anecdote is told of Lord Broughton:

The noble Lord was pleading before the Court of Queen's Bench, and had labored in vain for some hours to convince the Judges of the force of his arguments. He was much irritated at his failure, and had already begun to grumble at their dullness, when the time for recess came on. Lord Broughton went out, and was soon seen drinking the last drop of two pints of porter. "That's a bad thing to do," said one of his friends, who noticed the act: "it will make you stupid." It's just what I'm trying to be," was the sarcastic reply: "I shall now be able to discuss my case more successfully with the Judges."

We suggest that our young friend Reid, of The Cosmopolitan, collect his curiosities—his moving house, talking mule, singing mouse, etc., and set up opposition to Barnum. We are sure he could keep up a sensation.—Ripley Advertiser.

As a kind and public spirited young lady friend, has presented an educated Coon, to make up the complement a baboon only, is necessary. Will not our friend P., of the Advertiser, for a moiety of the profits tender us his services in that capacity?—Cosmopolitan.

Thousands is the West place their confidence in the Red Jacket Bitters, because they are aware that it cures health to flourish who dwell in unhealthy districts, and that those thus situated who do not use it fall sick from the effects of bad water and bad air.

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